ANNIVERSARY OF CIVIL WAR

First Year of Nation's Life and Death Struggle--- The Going Out of the "Cotton Republics."

By JAMES A. EDGERTON. NE most fortunate fact furnishes the keynote to the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the civil war-the Union is now so firmly cemented that the celebration cannot disturb in the slightest degree the fraternal relations between the two sections. There could be no more complete vindication of popular government. Not only did the Union sustain the shock of the greatest internal war in history, but in less than a single lifetime is more strongly knit together than ever before.

The first year of the war was not conspicuous for the number or size of its battles. Indeed, the first Bull Run was the only general engagement of arst class importance. It was a time of preparation, of the mustering in and drilling of armies, of the planning of campaigns, of a political struggle over the border states and of the se-

lection of generals. The preliminary steps leading to the struggle had taken place in the last days of 1860. They began immediately after the election. When congress met there were various conferences of the southern senators and representatives, followed by addresses to their states and preparations for withdrawal. South Carolina led the way in actually seceding from the Union. her ordinance having been adopted on Dec. 20, or nearly three weeks prior to that of any other state.

Without Compass or Budder. The new year opened in gloom and uncertainty. The outgoing administration was vacillating between the doctrine of noncoercion on the one side and the stiffening Union sentiment of the north on the other and was doing nothing effectual. Mr. Lincoln was silent as to his coming policy. The ship of state seemed to be drifting without compass or rudder. In this period of doubt the condition of the public mind may be imagined. The only people who seemed to know exactly what they wanted were the southern leaders. There was no lack of decision here. On Jan. 9 Mississippi went out. Florida followed on the 10th and Alabama on the 11th. Jan. 19 Georgia cast in her lot with her seceding sisters, and one week inter, on the 26th, Louisiana cut loose her moorings. Then came Texas on Feb. 1, completing the seven cotton states, or cotton republics, as they were called in the prints of the day, that formed the first provisional government of the

southern confederacy. Events moved swiftly at the south On Feb. 4 the provisional congress met at Montgomery and on the 8th had completed the plans for a provisional government. The next day Jefferson Davis, who had resigned his post as United States senator from Mississippi only a few days before, was elected provisional president and nine days later, on Feb. 18, was inaugurated. Se matters stood when Abraham Lincoln became president on March 4.

Things now began to happen also at the north. There was caution, yes, but no more indecision or halting. The difference was that the new head of the Washington administration knew as definitely what he wanted as did the leaders at Montgomery. His entire inaugural address had been devoted to the one theme of preserving the Union. Perhaps be did not yet realise the stupendous nature of the struggle to reach that end. Nobody did. Mr. Lincoln, inexperienced as he was and unfamiliar with recent inside facts at Washington, yet seemed to have a keener insight into the situation and a more lively appreciation of the gravity of the crisis, however, then did those who surrounded him. On the very first day of his term he was face to face with the question that was to prove the actual starting point of the war, that of provisioning and holding Fort Sumter.

The Fall of Sumter.

The anniversary of the firing on Bort Sumter, which occurred on April 12, has already been celebrated throughout the land. The supplies and re-enforcements ordered by Lincoln were on their way and approached the fort during the bombardment, only to be turned back. Despite the discouragements, the disparity in numbers, the exhausted feed supply and the falling ammunition, the little garrison held out for three days, finally capitulating on the 14th. On the next day President Lincoln sent out a call for 75,000 three months troops. There was no more indecision. As Greeley said in the Tribune, the government at last had a "man at the head of it." The challenge was accepted the moment it

was made. Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, had a part later in the year. He was appointed to recruit Union troops in his native state of Kentucky and as a general had charge

for a time of the Kentucky forces. The firing on Sumter was the beginning of the war. The people of the north were as instant as Lincoln in rising to meet the crisis. The whole north blazed. Even New York city. that was suspected of disloyalty, held monster mass meetings, and one newspaper that had been siding with the south was forced to change its poncy overnight. States overfilled their quota and clamored for the privilege of offering more troops. Not only men were forthcoming, but money and supplies. Hardly since the crusades was there

Semicentennial of the Struggle For the Border States---The Advent of McClellan and Lee---Captain Nathaniel Lyon's Death to Save Missouri.

> ever witnessed such a spontaneous | popular uprising. It was as though a divine decree had gone forth and the

heart of the nation responded. The south was affected equally with the north Virginia and North Carolins had been in the balance, but Sumter decided them. Henceforth there was no middle ground. He who was not for the nation was against it. On April 17 Virginia went out of the Union. Tennessee and Arkansas would probably have joined the cotton states anyway, although there was a considerable Union population in the mountain section of Tennessee. These, with Virginia and North Carolina, made up the eleven states that finally constituted the rebellion

Fighting For the Border States.

There then began a struggle for the border states, which in one sense was altogether the most important develop ment of the year. In this struggle the north was the victor. Had the result been different there might have been another outcome to the war. The story of the holding of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland and of the cutting off the colonel of the famous zonaves reof West Virginia is of thrilling interest. While there was little blood-

veloped in the early part of the war, but it kept Missouri in the Union, and this fact was unquestionably influential in holding Kentucky.

The winning of West Virginia brought General George B. McClellan to the front. McClellan joined the army in Ohio and was sent across the Obio river with several regiments early in the year. The Virginians west of the Allegheny mountains had never been in close political sympathy with those of the eastern part of the state and voted almost solidly against secession. Under the protection of the Union troops a convention was called and on June 19 its members practiced a little secession on their own book. formally separating from the remainder of the state on June 19. The next day a governor was elected, and a month later a new state was erected, which was admitted in 1863. Meanwhile McClellan and his generals had won a succession of victories in the vicinity of Grafton and had driven the opposing troops out of the new state. McClellan was not the only officer afterward conspicuous who participated in the fighting in 1861. Colonel Robert E. Lee, his great opponent, while opposing secession, went out with his state and resigned from the United States army in April, soon afterward being placed at the head of the Virginia troops. "Stonewall" Jackson also made his first appearance in 1861, as did General Sherman, Grant also won his first battle, though late in the year.

The Death of Ellsworth.

An event : t served to arouse the north almost as much as did the firing on Sumter or the Baltimore riot was the assassination of Colonel E. Elmer Elisworth on May 24. Elisworth was cruited from the New York firemen. When ordered to Alexandria his first shed in the process, there was general- lact was to remove with his own hands



MONUMENT ON BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD. 2. TREE RIDDLED BY BULLETS DURING THE BATTLE. 3. GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN. 4. GENERAL P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. 5. MAJOR ROB-ERT ANDERSON.

ship of a high order. The retention of | a Conrederate flag floating from a each of these states was worth the

winning of many battles. In point of time and perhaps in strategic importance Marviand came first. The Baltimore riots occurred on April 19. Portions of the Sixth Massachusetts in passing through the city were attacked by a mob, several soldiers being hurt and some killed. The troops fired back, wounding and killing many. The police finally restored s semblance of order, and the soldiers proceeded. The "massacre," as it was called, had a still further effect in infisming the north. Its influence on Maryland was equally great. Other uprisings occurred in outside towns and it looked for a time that the state would be swept into the rebellion and the city of Washington would be marooned in hostile territory. Delegations from Baltimore visited the capital with demands that no more sol diers pass through Baltimore. Some of the more timid Marylanders pet! tioned that soldiers should not cross the state at all, which caused Lincoln to eny rather quaintly that as they could not fly over or go under the state they would have to cross it. The famous Seventh New York spent days of arduous labor in rebuilding the railroad from Annapolis and finally reached Washington, marching up Pennsylvania avenue in fine form, to the prodigious cheering of the citizens. Henceforth this route was used with out further difficulty. Soon afterward General Butler took charge in Baltimore, and the uprising in favor of the nouth subsided

Lyon and McClellan.

In Missouri the governor and many of the state officials were on the side of the south and were active in the efforts to take the state out of the Union. They were defeated only by the activity of a league beaded by Frank P. Blair and Captain Nathaniel Lyon. Governor Jackson established a camp in St. Louis named in honor of himself. On May 10 Captain Lyon descended on Camp Jackson and captured it without bloodshed. He then followed Jackson and General Price. defeating them in several engagements, only to lose his own life in the battle of Wilson's Creek on Aug. 10. It was a costly sacrifice. Lyon being one of the most promising officers de-

hotel that had long been an offense to Washington, since on clear days it was in sight of the capitol. While descend ing with the flag wrapped about his bedy Ellsworth was shot by the preprietor of the house.

The first actual battle of the war beween organized troops was that at Big Bethel, Va., fought on June 10. Bull Run came only eleven days later. Volumes have been written to explain the outcome of this battle. In the light of subsequent investigations it does not appear the ront at first reported. It was a well planned action and, copsidering the unseasoned condition of the troops, was well fought. In the forencon the Union men had all the best of the fighting, but the arrival of Johnston's fresh troops from Winchester in the afternoon turned the tide. It was the release of this army from the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, where they had been engaged by General Patterson, that unquestionably decided the fate of the day. General Beauregard commanded for the Confederates. The engagement served at least one useful purpose. It aroused the north to the seriousness of the struggle.

Most of the battles of 1861, especial ly in the east, were Union reverses. One of the most ismentable was the fight of Ball's Bluff, Va., in which Colonel Edward D. Baker, Lincoln's bfelong friend, lost his life.

On the whole, however, the year was not one of discouragement to the Union cause. The north had been aroused and united, an army created and drilled and the border states held in line. These three things laid the groundwork for future success.

Ob, hall to congress once again! In deep respect we shall not fall And from accustemed speech refrain So once again. () congress, hall!

It is the word readition likes Though teardrope fall in patriot won Though sneering frost new terror strikes We still say "Hat!!" not rain or enow.

We know not why a word so slight In mighty meaning thus should sound Be quite forgot the country reand We would any "Thunder!" We would spent

Of lightning that will make men quall forced by custom we are meek And may to congress simply "Hall! -Washington Star

Home Course In Health Culture

XVI.-Emergencies In the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D. Copyright, 1910, by American Press

OTWITHSTANDING all that has been written and uttered regarding "man's inhumanity to man," the first impulse of the average man is to help a fellow being in distress. This is well exemplified by the agility with which balf a dozen people unasked will chase a hat that has been blown off.

When accident or disease occurs in the household, however, successful assistance is not so easily rendered as in the case of the wind blown hat. The most willing hands and heads may bring injury rather than relief through an excess of zenl and ignorance of how to direct it.

Fainting Spells.

Ordinary fainting spells, excluding cases of unconsciousness, due to heart disease, kidney trouble, apoplexy, etc., may be due to a number of causesshock, indigestion, eye strain, lack of food, bowel trouble, etc. In such cases the patient should be placed in a reclining position, with the feet higher than the head and the clothing loosened about the neck and chest. Cold water dashed in the face will usually suffice to restore consciousness. Aromatic spirits of ammonia inhaled or if the patient is able to swallow fifteen to thirty drops in a winegiass of water is a good restorative. Strong ammonia should not be applied to the nostriis of an unconscious person, as extreme irritation of the mucous membrane may result before the patient becomes conscious of it.

An impending faint may be prevented by having the patient place his head in his hands and lower it between his knees while sitting down. This strain-



BY HAVING THE PATIENT PLACE HIS HEAD IN HIS BANDS AND LOWER IT BE-TWEEN HIS KNEES WEILE SITTING DOWN.

ed position tends to retain the blood in the upper portion of the body and prevent the bloodless condition of the brain, which is responsible for the unconsciousness. The natural impulse is to raise the

head and body of a patient who has fainted. This is the worst possible thing to do. Feet high and head low

Sunstroke.

The symptoms of sunstroke are very high temperature, ranging from 104 to 112 degrees F., congested countenance, heavy breathing and unconsciousness. This condition may be mistaken for apoplexy if the temperature is not taken.

The remedy is, in a word, cold. If it is not possible to give a full ice cold bath iced cloths should be applied to teh head, neck and chest and the extremities bathed in cold water. The application of cold must be continued until the temperature drops to nor mal and resumed if it rises.

The symptoms of heat exhaustion are the reverse of those above described. The temperature may be subnormal, the face is pale, and there is a condition analogous to shock, with a bloodless brain.

The treatment must be directed against these conditions. The application of heat to the body and extremities is necessary by means of bot water bags, bottles, etc. Coffee, essence of ginger or other stimulants should be taken internally. The reclining position as advised for fainting spells is also indicated.

Caution.-It is not unusual for physicians to be called in such cases in hot weather and find the patient's head loyally elevated by anxious friends and cold applications being assiduously applied. Although this condition is due to heat, cold will only aggravate it.

Convulsions, Etc.

In true epilepsy the patient should be made as comfortable as possible during the attack and prevented from injuring himself.

Convulsions in children may be due to comparatively trivial causes—teetbing, indigestion, worms, etc. Sometimes a convulsion is the first sign of a serious acute disease, as infectious fever, pneumonia, etc.

The child should be put in a hot bath (100 to 104 degrees F.), for about five minutes. This will usually control the spasm, and the patient can be put to bed and other necessary measures taken, especially cleaning out the bow-

els. which may be most rapidly ac complished by an enema. A physician should, of course, be called.

Surgical Troubles. Spraine.- in this condition there is

inceration of ligaments, blood vessels and other structures surrounding a joint. The first treatment is to pince the injured part in hot water and apply hot cloths for half an hour. The joint should then be bandaged, not too tightly, and kept at rest until the scute swelling and tenderness subside. Alternate applications of hot and cold water poured over the joint from a pitcher are often beneficial. It is a mistake to attempt continuous self treatment of a severe sprain. Months of suffering and crippling may result from neglect to secure early surgical aid. The X ray bas demonstrated that supposed simple sprains are often complicated by fractures.

Fractures. When a limb is fractured the first step is to apply a temporary splint in order to prevent needless injury to soft parts by the ends of the fractured bone. Any stiff material, an umbrella, rolled up newspapers, canes, etc., may be bound to the limb by bandkerchiefs, towels or bandages until surgical aid has been procured. In fractures of the leg one leg may be bound to the other. If the skin has been broken the frac ture is termed compound, and extreme care is necessary to prevent further laceration or infection of the tissues.

Wounds. Slight punctured or lacerated wounds are often peglected or improperly treated, owing to the fact that no medical aid is sought. For the reason that blood poison and lockjaw are not uncommon following comparatively trivial injuries all wounds should be cleansed as quickly as possible with peroxide of hydrogen, turpentine or some antiseptic solution. A sterilized gauze pad should then be applied and held in place by rubber adhesive plaster or gauze bandages. The use of strong antiseptic solutions in wounds is no longer customary. When the wound is infected, as evidenced by heat, redness, swelling or discharge of pus, the parts should be cleansed frequently with peroxide of hydrogen and a simple wet dressing applied as follows: A gauze pad is bandaged over the wound and kept moist with a saturated solution of blcarbonate of soda in bolled water. Antiseptic solutions kill germs, but they also interfere with the natural reparative work of the body cells.

Dangers of Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic acid should be banished from the household, except in the form of carbolated vaseline. This prepara tion may be useful to apply to cuts or sores in emergencies. Solutions of carbolic acid constantly applied to the extremities, fingers, toes, etc., have been known to cause gangrene.

Every useful purpose served by car bolle neld as a household remedy can be served by simple nonpolsonous antiseptics, such as a saturated solution of boric acid or the official liquor antisepticus of the United States Pharmacopoela. Diluted with several parts of water, this latter preparation may be used whenever a cleansing antisep tic wash is required.

Burns.

ment in the bousehold than burns or scalds, and this explains why first aid is so seidem properly and promptly applied

The most convenient and perhaps the best remedy to apply is ordinary baking soda. This may be applied it powder and the parts wrapped in dean linen cloths, gauze, etc., and then covered with cotton, or the bandages may be saturated and kept moist with a strong solution of the soda. Blisters should be punctured with a needle that has been sterilized in bolling water, but the skin should not be removed.

When a burn is very extensive im mediate proper dressing is difficult. and it is extremely important to reduce the shock and protect the burned area from the sir. This may be quickly done by placing the patient in a warm salt bath, keeping the temperature between 94 and 104 degrees F. Such treatment is often continued for a long time, replenishing the water, of course as it becomes contaminated. Stimu lants internally are called for.

Ear Emergencies. Accumulations of war or foreign bodies in the ear should be removed by syringing with warm water or saturat ed solution of boric acid. Insects may be sufficiented with a few drops of pure sweet oil and then removed by syringing with warm water. It is a bad practice to use oil in the ear for the removal of wax. If syringing with warm water does not suffice a physi-

cian should be consuited. Earache is usually due to inflamma tion, which may develop into suppurs tion and abscess. Heat should be ap plied by means of hot water bags. hot clay poultice (Catapiasma kaolin. U. S. P.) or hot fomentations. Hot water may be poured into the ear while the patient reclines on his opposite side and the heat retained by covering the affected ear with cloths saturated with hot water and the whole covered over with a flanne! pad

Bleeding From the Nose. In old people or those with a tend ency to apoplexy a hemorrhage from the nose may prove a relief and should not be too hastily checked Where it is desirable to check a hem orrhage the application of cold to the nose and back of the neck will often prove efficient. Syringing with perox ide of hydrogen is also an excellent emergency remedy. Syringing with a hot salt solution at a temperature of 125 degrees F. is another efficient measure. If the temperature of the solution is lower than 125 degrees it will only aggravate the hemorrhage.

Discretion.

Wife (whose husband, the local mayor, has just been knighted)-Have you heard from the man who offered to trace our pedigree? Husband-Yes; he has found out more than enough. Wife-What did you pay him? Husband - Fifty pounds - to hold his tenguel-- London Opinion

News want ads are effective.

SATURDAY SIFTINGS.

H. M. Culbertson of Long Pine is he city.

John Robinson went to Chicago on ousiness. Mrs. Percy Payne of Elgin was

he city visiting with friends. J. J. Clements returned from a busiess trip to Valentine yesterday. Theodore W. Mueller returned from week's visit with friends at Chey-

Mrs. Joseph Everhart of Neligh was here visiting with Mrs. A. B. Bucking-

Dr. C. F. W. Marquardt has moved his household goods to 602 South Seventh street, where he will make his

C. E. Lowe has stored his household goods.

Morris Irvin has purchased a ne orpedo shaped automobile. Mrs. K. E. Drebert of Foster was in

the city visiting with relatives. H. E. Mason of Meadow Grove was n the city transacting business. Rev. W. D. Bradley of Meadow

Grove was in the city in his automobile visiting with friends. Among the day's out-of-town visitors

in Norfolk were: Margaret Allgor, Butte; Ruth Allgor, Butte; Bruno Jacobs, Page; Mr. and Mrs, Sam Bixler, Gordon; J. W. Hutchison, Central City; B. R. Dickison, O'Neill; F. D. Mathews, Madison; Dan Garvis, Plainview; R. L. Tindale, Plainview; M. Sorenson, Plainview; W. L. Mote, Plainview: Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Legn, Spencer; George F. Thies, Pilger; E. A. Anderson, Santee; George Roe, jr., Carroll

The household goods of A. N. Ferrin have been moved to Hot Springs,

S. D. William Ritzloff has moved to South Dakota from 813 South Second street. Mrs. B. Woodruff has had her household goods stored and has moved to Denver.

G. F. Brown has moved from 200 South Tenth street and is leaving for South Dakota. The Norfolk Long Distance Telephone company has added a new wire chief to their staff in this city.

The household goods of Dr. J. H. Mackay were loaded into a freight car Friday and shipped to Francitas, Tex. The report of the committee to buy a building site will be the feature of

the regular meeting of the Elks this evening. A quantity of ore, supposed to contain a portion of gold, was found by Fred Harter in the gravel pit of Klug & Heckendorf.

The Norfolk Metal company shipped a car of old rubber to the eastern market yesterday, including many old automobile tires.

Herbert King reports that he will be ready to occupy his new automobile garage at 225 Norfolk avenue within three weeks. The city drinking fountain on the corner of Fourth street and Norfolk

summer's work yesterday afternoon. to Neligh Saturday afternoon for a game with the Neligh high school appointments are to be made by Emteam. The next game will be played in Norfolk next Saturday afternoon. The Rock Island Sash and Door

permanent distributing point for this territory. This firm sent from Nor. place on May 25, folk a number of cars of sash and

In response to protests against the unsanitary condition of the Northwestern stock yards, north of the city, made by the city council, railroad officials are reported to have made an investigation of the yards yesterday afternoon.

Herbert Wichman, operator of the The News: The survey of the new electric cancelling machine at the lotown of White River in the center of cal postoffice, has been acting in the capacity of demonstrator for the past week. A large number of visitors call at the postoffice daily to see the new machine.

M. L. Mote of Plainview was an interested reader of The News Friday evening when he read therein an item of ten years ago which announced the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Mote in Norfolk. Mr. Mote came to Norfolk on a business visit Friday.

Norfolk is to have a baseball team, notwithstanding the fact that the efforts on the part of a dozen or so baseball fans to organize a club have failed. A manager is to be elected within the next few days and a team will commence practice.

City Assessors have been busy assessing Norfolk property for the past week. F. G. Coryell, who has the sec- she declared she had learned Norfolk tion of the city south of Norfolk av- wanted and needed badly. She was enue to assess, reports that there will told that the Commercial club had not be more assessing to do this year than there was last. Fred Braasch is assessor for the section north of Norfolk avenue.

The large street clock for which Scofield & Wetzel have been waiting for several weeks, arrived yesterday and was placed in front of their store on Norfolk avenue. The clock is a great accommodation to those who wish the correct time. Electricity provides sufficient light during the night so that the time can be read from a distance.

Pierce, Stanton or Battle Creek are morning when Chief of Police Marto receive a visit from Norfolk busi- quardt reported to Water Commisness men who are to be asked to join in an automobile tour within the next in the city's water system had been month. Charles Ahlman and Herbert King are arranging the tour and are be looked after immediately. to visit the owners of cars in connectising Norfolk.

R. Y. Hyde, district plant chief of folk. the Nebraska Telephone company. who is here looking over the telephone ordinary growth in that company's more extension are necessary. It is city. believed the underground work will! soon be started.

The city jail is being turned into a known as a resting place for tramps, havoc with property.

During the past week the police have allowed tramps a bed and coal for heat in the city jail. Friday night four of the road men applied for a bed and were given the hospitality of the prison. One of their number was ill and he was looked after by the poice. "To repay the city for a little of his hospitality," says one man, "the police should put them to work for at east one day on the street, or on the

ock pile." Dan Craven's experience a few days ago brings with it an echo of a similar ccident which happened to E. M. Noron twenty-one years ago, when Mr. Norton's sleeve was caught by a set screw in some machinery in the old laundry. He was not burt but all his clothing was torn from his body, save his shoes, necktie and collar. Mr Norton is now engaged in the telephone business at Wheatland, Wyom.

If the Union Pacific ever does get ready to build that depet it will be a ombination freight and passenger staion instead of one building for each department, according to the latest plans of the company. Originally it was planned to build freight and passenger depots separately, but this arrangement has been changed recently. it is said. There is no further development to indicate that the depot will be built this year.

Mrs. Charles Rice, who recently returned from Omaha, where she spent week's visit with friends, was the victim of pickpockets on an Omaha street car. Mrs. Rice, before attending the matinee at a theater, intended to do some shopping. On the street car she placed a small coin purse in her shopping bag. This bag was opened by a pickpocket and the small purse containing \$17 was extracted. The thief was captured, but the mon-

y had disappeared. Yankton Press and Dakotan: At 4 'clock Friday morning a delegation of twenty-five Omaha boosters will pull into Yankton in their private car for a return visit of the Yankton delegation which went to Omaha last fall, and a conference on the railroad leading out of Yankton south, in which the Omaha men are intensely interested. These men come as the representatives of the biggest interests in Omaha, and it is through them that the southern extension must come, so their visit here at this time has a great deal of significance.

The regular annual meeting for the election of officers was held by Damascus Commandery No. 20 Friday evening. The order of the temple was conferred upon Dr. C. J. Green of Wayne. After the elections of officers and regular business, a luncheon was served and a round-the-table session was held. In the latter S. G. Dean featured with an interesting talk. Other members gave several brief discus sions. Grand Master H. A. Cheney of Creighton, J. H. Kemp of Wayne and . G. Mines of Wayne were out-of-town visitors. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. Rees, avenue was formally opened for its eminent commander; S. F. Erskine generalissimo; Joseph Albery, captain The high school baseball team went general; L. C. Mittelstadt, treasurer; inent Commander Rees today. G. B. Salter, who was succeeded by Mr. Rees as eminent commander, will be company are making Norfolk their made past eminent commander at the installation of officers, which takes

> Twenty-nine Plague Deaths. Amoy, China, April 22.- During the wo weeks past there were twentynine deaths from bubonic plague and seven deaths from smallpox reported

> in this city. New Town in the Race. Dallas, S. D., April 22.-Special to

completed. This town will be an aspirant for the county seat of the new county in the election to be held May Conditions now indicate that Mellette county will be opened to settle-

Mellette county, S. D., has just been

ment this summer or fall. As an argument in behalf of their town, promoters of White River point out that this town, being in the exact center of the county, is the natural county seat location and that the river is an advantage.

She Heard Norfolk Needed Hospital Commercial club directors wer busy yesterday afternoon conferring with a North Bend woman who cam here for the sole purpose of taking charge of a Norfolk hospital, which outlined any plan on the hospital proposition at this time. Some of the Commercial club men believe that if Norfolk should get a hospital, some church should handle it. They do not believe the people or business men

should take entire charge of it. THE LEAKS KEPT LEAKING.

No Plumbers Available for Repair Work on Arbor Day. The usual quietude of the police

judge's office was broken Saturday sioner Brummund that two bad leaks reported to him and that they should

It developed that there was but one tion with the tour in the near future. available plumber in the city and he The tour is for the purpose of adver- could not repair the leaks because he had no license to do plumbing in Nor-

The two city officials then went over the list of local plumbers, and situation for his company, is prepar- after exchanging notes found that ing more capacity for what is said by each had visited them all in an effort Bell telephone officials to be an extrato make the repairs. One of them was ill: another would not work on business in this city. New cables and Arbor day, and another was out of the

While the water commissioner explained in a lengthy argument that he himself could not dig a ditch to make hospital and is becoming widely the repairs, the water was playing